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THE JERUSALEM
POST
MAGAZINE

Friday, October 26, 1973

In the Land of Goshen



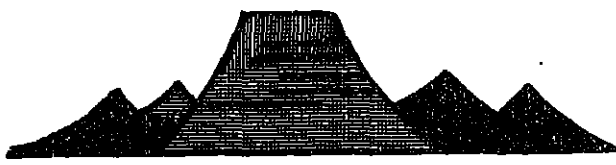
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★ Old City



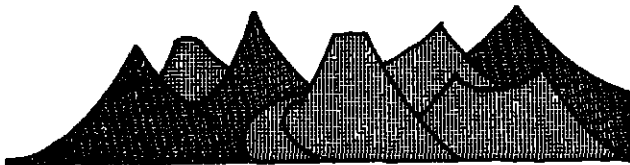
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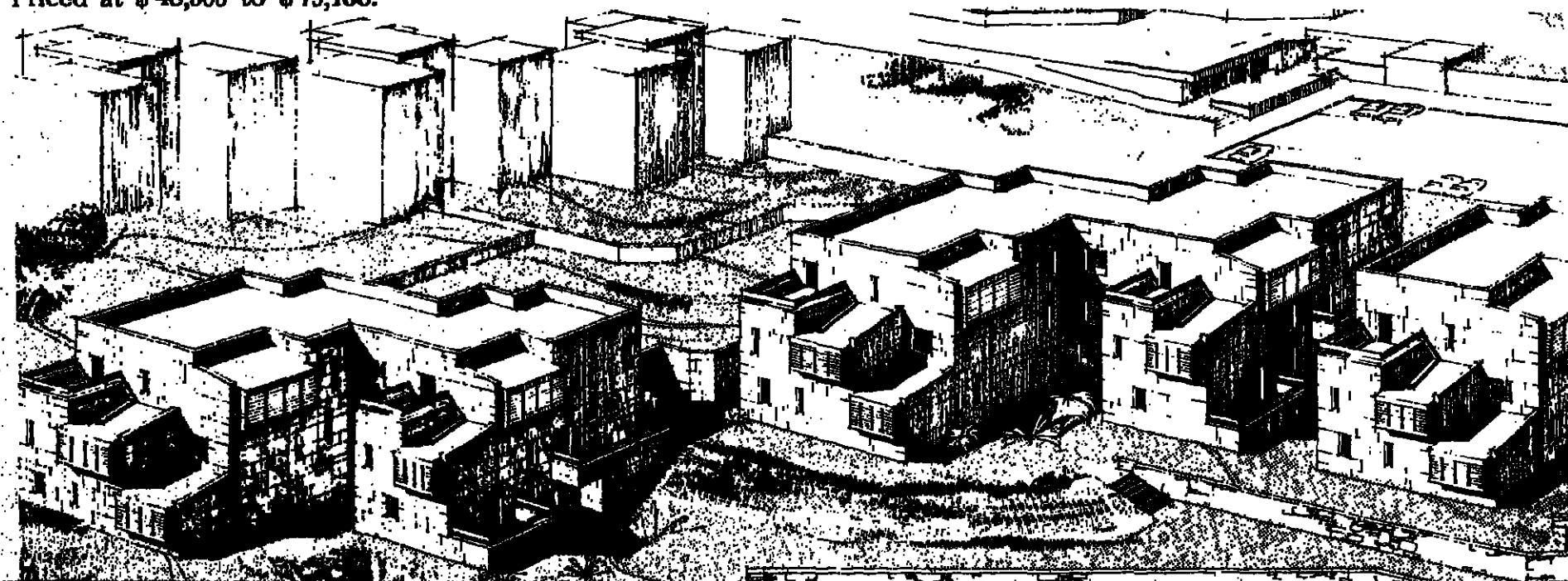
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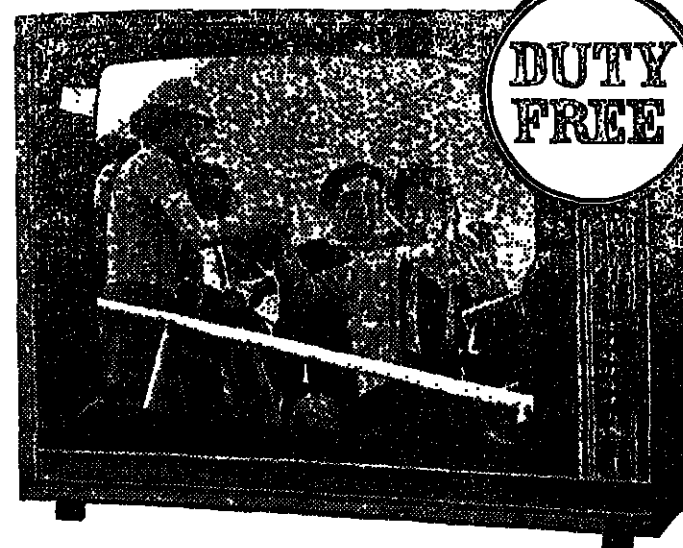
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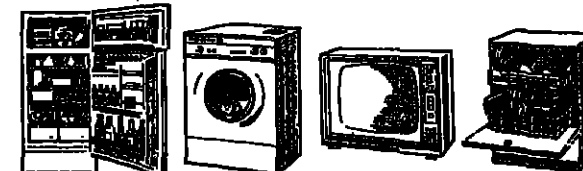
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IN THIS ISSUE

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Martin van Creveld looks back to World War II for an explanation of why surprise attacks tend to succeed. Shaya Shapiro interviews a British military expert, Brig. William F.K. Thompson, on the essentials for an Israeli victory in a war launched by the Arabs.

Helga Dudman recalls what we were told about the war on the radio, and Philip Gillon reviews what we saw of it on the TV screen.

The Book Section: Michael Kahan reviews three recent studies of Israeli immigration and settlement, and Miriam Arad analyzes Amos Oz' latest novel. Shorter reviews of tales from Central Asia and a bridge book.

In her Parliamentary Report, Lea Ben Dor is critical of the untimely resumption of the "Wars of the Jews."

Gideon Weigert observes Israel's Arabs identifying themselves with the country's cause in the face of aggression.

Mendel Kohnsky accompanies the "High Merale" theatrical group on a trip to entertain the troops. Hadassah Bat Haim tangles with the blackout.

Ephraim Harris covers an exhibition of Israeli self-portraits. Gallery Guide.

COVER PICTURE: Israeli soldiers in the fertile Biblical Land of Goshen to the west of the Suez Canal. (IDF photo by Avraham Kugel).

Max Daly discusses the way representatives of the foreign media received Israel's message while the battles were raging.

Crossword: George Levin's Bridge and Elahu Shahar's Chess columns.

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A kind of comedy by Miriam Bar-Yosef
Kiryat Haim
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IN THE ARMY
Municipal Theatre's entertainment programme
Sat., Oct. 27, "Somewhere in Israel"
Sun., Oct. 28, "Somewhere in Israel"
Sun., Oct. 28, "Somewhere in Israel"

Aero, Gas Eilon Mon., Oct. 29, 4 p.m.
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AS YOU LIKE IT
Shakespearean comedy
Sat., Oct. 27, 7.30 Jerusalem Theatre
Sun., Oct. 28, 7.30 Jerusalem Theatre

JACOB AND LEONARDO
(temporary name)
Sat., Oct. 27, 6.30 Tel Aviv Theatre
Sun., Oct. 28, 6.30 Tel Aviv Theatre
MORALE
Cameri's entertainment programme
Today, Oct. 28, I.D.F.

Habimah

SHALOM SHALOM BUT NO PEACE
Musical comedy after Yehoshua Bar-Yosef
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Director: Daniel Gideon
Music: Palti Shatzman
Dance and Costume: Arlo Gurvitz
Choreography: Yoram Beker
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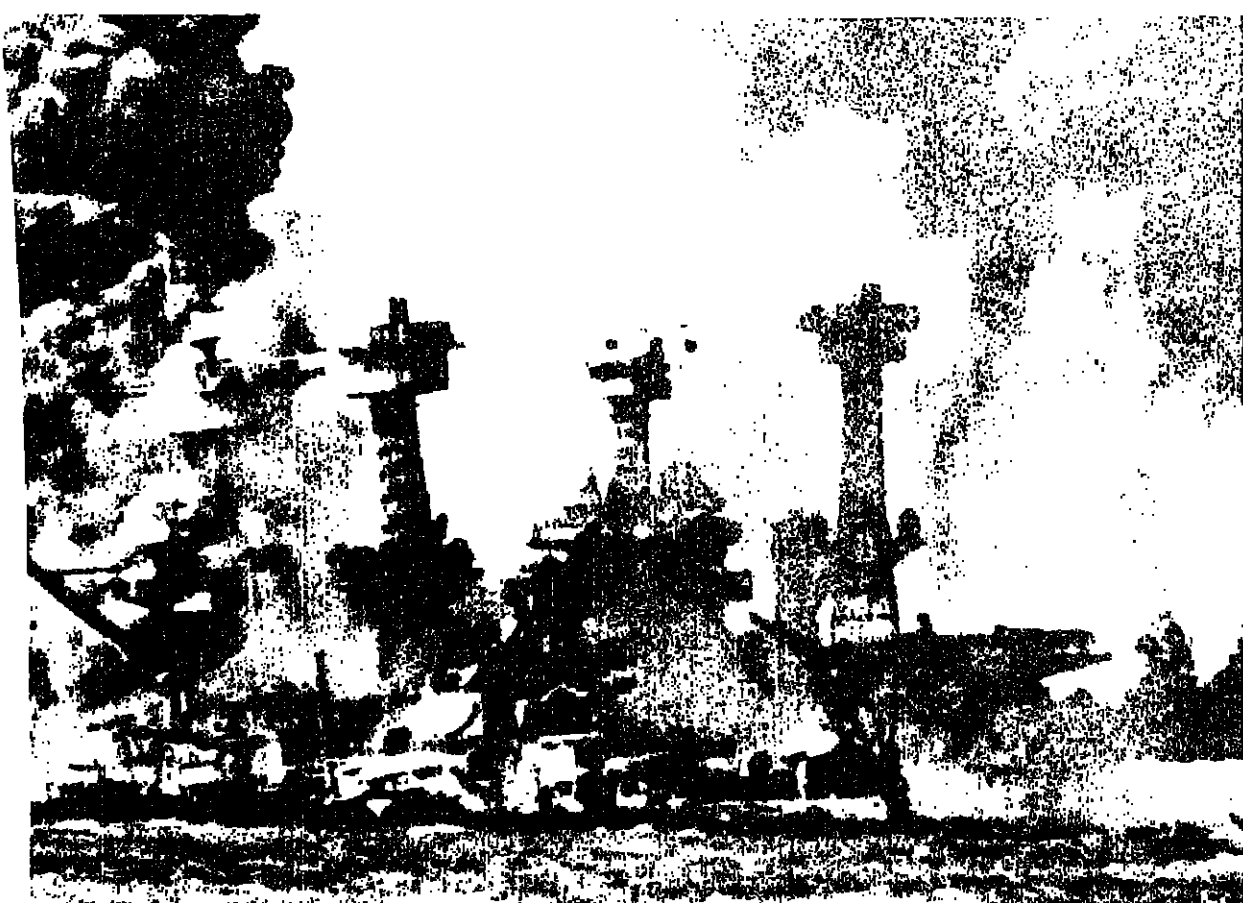
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The crippled American fleet at Pearl Harbour, victim of a surprise attack from the air.

WARS OF SURPRISE

ANOTHER WAR has been upon us and the Israeli public, which in spite of a deluge of "news" has not exactly been pampered with detailed information during the last three weeks, is left with many unanswered questions. Among these, perhaps the most disturbing is this: how could the vaunted "best intelligence service in the world" have failed to take the concentration of 3,000 tanks and perhaps 150,000 troops (first line) on two different frontiers for what it was, i.e. an all-out attempt to wipe out Israel? And if our leaders, as they claim, knew that war was coming but were prevented by political considerations from taking pre-emptive action, why at least were not Israel's reserves called up earlier and the frontiers held at greater strength?

These are questions it will take much information at present available only to a handful of Israeli leaders — if, indeed, to them — to answer. Meanwhile, it is worth looking to history in order to try to understand why surprise attacks have so often succeeded. Perhaps the biggest successful surprise attack of all time was the German invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941. On June 22, a force of 3,500 tanks and 3,500,000 troops, aided by some 2,500 aircraft, crossed the border, taking the Russians completely unawares. Yet it had taken 17,000 trains and many months to bring up and deploy this gigantic force; some preparations, such as the construction of forward airfields and roads, had been going on for almost a year.

These preparations involved tens of thousands of people and could not, of course, remain undetected. Nor had there been any lack of direct warnings. German aircraft reconnoitering Soviet territory had been observed and, on at least one occasion, shot down. The highly effective Soviet espionage agencies, the NKGB and GRU (whose network in Germany, headed by the famous Leopold Tröpper, was known as the Red Choir) laid their hands on dozens of indications pointing to war, including even the basic German operational order, which was supplied away to Moscow within days of being signed by Hitler. German deserters had crossed into Russia and spread the news;

Martin van Creveld

British, American and Swedish statesmen had warned Moscow. Yet at 0300 hours on June 22, the Red Army was taken completely by surprise, and Stalin went into a state of collapse from which it took him three weeks to emerge. In one intercepted message, a Soviet unit told Moscow: "We are being fired upon. What shall we do?" An answer of monumental stupidity was not long in coming: "You must be mad!"

SIX MONTHS later came the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour of December 7, 1941. In this case, diplomatic relations had been worsening for months; the Japanese had set up a new "war" cabinet, in which the army, bent on imperialist expansion, was known to dominate; and the two countries were set on a collision course. Moreover, the Americans had cracked the Japanese diplomatic code by means of a deciphering machine known as MAGIC and snugly read the Japanese ambassador's mail before he read it himself.

By this means they had learnt that Japanese diplomatic representatives all over the eastern Pacific had been instructed to destroy their codes, presumably in preparation for war; that the Japanese army had intensified its espionage activities in various American bases, including Pearl Harbour, and were trying to obtain the exact location of the ships there; that something unusual was being planned by the Japanese navy, which had been maintaining complete radio silence for some time; and that something exceptionally serious, presumably a declaration of war, was to take place upon the arrival of the next installment of a 12 part message sent by Tokyo to its ambassador in Washington. Early on December 7, the 13th part was duly intercepted; at the same time a United States Air Force radar station at Hawaii actually detected the Japanese bombers on their way from the carriers to Pearl Harbour. And yet, the first warning to the unfortunate commander on the spot was that war had broken out was

the deafening crash of bombs all around him.

THESE EXAMPLES would seem to prove that not even the best intelligence service, enjoying (in the case of Pearl Harbour) a direct tap on the enemies' top secret communications and supplying excellent information, can give 100 per cent security against a surprise attack. One reason for this is that incoming bits of intelligence do not carry identity cards; at first sight, it is impossible to say which of them are true, half true, or false. Besides, straightforward espionage, it is the task of a good intelligence organization worth its salt to evaluate the evidence by checking its source, comparing it with other evidence, and putting it into the general picture. Even so, much will always remain ambiguous.

"THE ISRAELI Government decision to await the blow from the other side was the right decision," according to Brigadier William F.K. Thompson, British military commentator, who has been here covering the war for the "Daily Telegraph." Admittedly, waiting for the attack meant a longer war, with a heavier price to pay, but Israel did well not to strike first on October 6. "If only to prove that she can take blows behind her present boundaries."

Brig. Thompson knows the region well from the two years he spent supervising British military schools in the Middle East during and after World War II. He believes that stability in the region now can theoretically be assured in one of four ways: the elimination of Israel; genuine Arab-Israeli peace; suzerainty by the U.N. or other international force; or dependence on defensible frontiers.

It is because he regards the last alternative as the only viable one, that Brig. Thompson considers that Resolution 242 makes no military sense.

"The Resolution tells Israel to evacuate, totally or partially, territories gained in the 1967 war," he says. "On the other hand, it promises defensible boundaries for Israel. The 1978 war has proved that the defensible boundaries are approximately those

In the case of Pearl Harbour, the Americans did in fact possess information pointing to a possible Japanese attack on themselves; but at the same time, other bits of intelligence pointed to a Japanese advance southward into the British and Dutch possessions of South-east Asia, while still others indicated a move northward against the Soviet Union. Only after the bombs had sent three U.S. battleships to the bottom was it possible to separate the "hard" evidence from the so-called "background noise," and to decide for certain which of the three interpretations of the evidence was correct. By then, of course, it was too late.

WITH INCOMING items of information often impossible to verify and evaluate, intelligence officers naturally tend to believe those which suit their particular views and hopes. In the spring of 1941, Stalin clearly did not want a war against Nazi Germany. Hence, acting as his own intelligence-processing bureau, he disregarded those bits of evidence that clearly indicated a German attack, and believed those which presented German troop concentrations as simple precautionary measures, as camouflage for an intended invasion of Britain (this was an elaborate and highly successful bluff deliberately put up by the Germans), or as a prelude to a German ultimatum, which would have given him the choice of either making concessions or taking pre-emptive action. The one thing he did not expect was an all-out invasion launched without warning. Thus it was wishful thinking which led him to believe one set of indications instead of another, caused his blindness.

Another factor which often inhibits the full utilization of information received is the problem of internal security. In the case of Pearl Harbour, the Americans were reading Japanese diplomatic correspondence, but could not pass the results to too many people for fear that a leak would develop and that the Japanese, warned of the breaking of their code, would change it. Security therefore imposed strict limits on the diffusion of information received from the MAGIC machines, and the commander of the Pearl Harbour base was not among the initiated.

Looking back, this turns out to have been a disastrous blunder. But at the time, Pearl Harbour was only one of half a dozen

posts which, on the face of it, had an equal right to the information. It was internal security that made it impossible to make full use of intelligence actually received.

Finally, we must remember that no intelligence warning, from however unimpeachable a source, can be positively identified as correct until after the event it heralds has taken place. Suppose Hitler, or General Togo (or, for that matter, Anwar Sadat) had changed their minds at the last moment. That this was a very real possibility is proved by the fact that it had been explicitly provided for. A single code word ("Altona") could have halted the whole German invasion of Russia, while the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour was planned in such a way as to make it possible to cancel it by radio at any time before December 6.

In the final analysis, the only way to make absolutely sure whether a statesman intends to follow up his preparations and actually carry out this or that action is to ask him; and even this will not prevent him from changing his mind later on. Had the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbour been cancelled at the last moment, American intelligence would have found itself crying wolf; its warning would have been filed away with many previous false alarms and its credibility would have suffered.

If these examples can teach us anything, it surely is that no intelligence service, excellent as it may be, can furnish a government with a 100 per cent fool-proof warning against surprise attack. Since 1941, moreover, technological advances have, on the whole, favoured the aggressor (no better proof of that than the present war as compared with the previous one), so that the chances of achieving surprise are now greater than ever. Hence, our plans should be constructed in such a way as to allow for the fact that surprise is always possible.

The present war has shown that not even "the world's most formidable anti-tank ditch" is inviolable; but as long as our frontiers are sufficiently remote to allow us to trade sand for time, this does not greatly matter. This, if anything, is the meaning of the "secure borders" Israel is striving for.

Dr. Martin van Creveld, of the Hebrew University, is a specialist in the history of World War II.

Blows and boundaries

Sraya Shapiro

the recommendations of Sir Basil Liddell-Hart, the British military writer who had given them so many hints for victory in the past. It was Sir Basil's theory that "expanding torrent forces" must be penetrated into the enemy's rear and throw him off balance, leaving him guessing the purpose of the attacker's thrust. "It is a strategy easy to propound but difficult to put into practice. The Israelis did it."

Discussing the performance of the IDF in the present hostilities, Brig. Thompson described as "magnificent" all three services — the Air Force, the Armoured Corps and the Navy, "whose surprising emergence left them in control of the Arab seas."

If there was a military lesson to be learned from the recent operations, however, it was the importance of "that rather neglected service, the infantry, which had proved invaluable in defence."

"Though the Israelis have adapted themselves to the exigencies of war quickly," said Brig. Thompson, "they must realize how important infantry will be in the future."

BACK TO CIVILIAN TALK

A YOUNG soldier briefly in Jerusalem on his way from the fighting in the north to the fighting in the south had made the long trip from the Golan Heights in four hours. "I got wonderful lifts, everybody stopped," he told his mother. "Why can't people behave all the time like they do during a war?"

AS A MATTER of fact some don't really do much more than stock up on tins or charge double on blackout paper, but they are the minority and the volunteers willing to do anything at all are the majority.

Here, where the reams of words reach us that are poured forth in Israel year-in, year-out, it has been conspicuous that the people concerned with the conduct of the war are more concise and to the point. There is no time for all the phrase-mongering with which we must normally put up.

There have been 18 tough days. It is lucky for us that the Egyptians and the Russians were too hopeful of victory to demand a cease-fire when it could have put us at a terrible disadvantage. Even now new Soviet threats poison the ether.

AFTER that it comes almost as a shock to go back to the Knesset and hear the opening trumpet blasts of what has come to be called the "Wars of the Jews." There they come, one pompous banality after another. Lucky the speakers don't fight our wars. But they must help to construct our peace, and that is more difficult, will take as much thought and possibly more courage.

Mrs. Meir spoke in a low key. A cease-fire arranged by super-powers mainly in their own interest is dangerous. A world in which we have lost most of our former enthusiastic friends is dangerous. Enemies who possess most of the oil in the world are dangerous. Would you expect her to sound happy and cheerful? She reminded us that even after the Israel army had already succeeded in establishing a bridgehead on the far side of the Canal, President Sadat still proclaimed that he would only agree to a cease-fire on condition that Israel withdraw forthwith to the lines of June 5, 1967, "under international supervision." A few days later he had accepted a U.N. cease-fire called by Russia to save his marbles for him; another day later he was desperately calling for Soviet and American troops to make sure that Israel would not break out of the cease-fire borders and overrun his army completely — but she did not know that yet.

She also said: As regards the second paragraph of the draft Resolution the Government decided to insist that the Representative at the United Nations to include in his Address to the Security Council a message clarifying that our agreement to this paragraph is given in the sense in which it was defined by Israel when it decided in August 1970 to respond positively to the United States Government's initiative for a cease-fire, as stated in the United Nations on August 4, 1970 and by the Prime Minister in the Knesset on the same day. This was also made clear to the U.S. Government.

She said it in Hebrew, of course, but it was much the same. It says that we do not consider that Security Council Resolution 242 means we should withdraw to the old borders and hope for the best, but that new, secure borders should be agreed upon between us and our Arab neighbours.

If Mrs. Meir allowed herself to

Parliamentary Report

By Lea Ben Dor



Menachem Begin: timeless elegance. (Below, left) Meir Wilner: an enigma. (Below, right) Yaacov Hazan: a new role for an old-style leftist.



become bogged down in UN euphemisms, the other speakers were no better. Likud leader Menachem Begin's speeches have an assured elegance but they are timeless. You can hardly tell whether it is this year's or last year's speech, or that of 1948. Disaster is always round the corner, even when the Israel army has just "put the clock back," as a British expert has put it, and defeated electronic devices with sheer skill and courage. To listen to him, you would imagine the Egyptian army was in Holon, and not at the other end of Sinai, half of it effectively cut off from its supply bases and communications.

Or to hear Shmuel Tamir, now also of the Likud, that the Israel army, by working out an incredibly daring plan had immobilized and rendered ineffective an invading force that at one time numbered 70,000 men and 1,200 tanks, with comparatively small losses. Like turning a beetle on its back and attacking its stomach. Once having rejoined Mr. Begin's party, he has adopted the Begin principle of involvement with the past rather than the present. Why had the army been so slow to respond to the opening moves of the war? The question will be asked again many times: but if a speaker fails to take note of the manner in which the army fought once it agreed reluctantly that it had a war on its hands, he will be suspected of having a political axe to grind.

THE POLITICAL axes were ground all over the place. Dr. Rikmal (Likud) also seeks to conjure up nameless horrors, but he is much less convincing than Begin. The most liberal interpretation of Resolution 242 is that set out in the Rogers Plan. False. What about our own? It speaks of "secure and recognized borders." Besides, Dr. Rikmal is a reasonable man. Put him on oath, and ask whether, under the given conditions, he would have rejected the cease-fire. Nobody thinks it is a sure guarantee of peace. But would he have refused to give it a try, with the American arms lift quite possibly at stake? Would he? Will he write us a letter confirming that he would have rejected it? If he were Prime Minister, and not a member of the opposition, free as a bird to twitter, to talk without harming our security? You would not last a day with such talk in charge of a field kitchen, because the men want food, not party politics.

YAACOV HAZAN (Alignment-Mapam) is an old-style leftist. Way back in the 'thirties, his party liked to say that they had only come to this country because as Jews, they were prevented from furthering Socialism in Poland or Russia. Even then they were not sure that Zionism was respectable in socialist circles. They are still unduly sensitive to what socialist circles think. It was all the stranger to hear Hazan say that the Soviet-sponsored cease-fire had snatched victory away from Israel, or to approve the fact that there had been no pre-emptive strike because the U.S. would not have accepted it.

The Victory has been successfully snatched away from the Egyptians and all they want at the moment is the certainty that the

cease-fire will hold. Was Mr. Ha-phemisms, the other speakers were no better. Likud leader Menachem Begin's speeches have an assured elegance but they are timeless. You can hardly tell whether it is this year's or last year's speech, or that of 1948. Disaster is always round the corner, even when the Israel army has just "put the clock back," as a British expert has put it, and defeated electronic devices with sheer skill and courage. To listen to him, you would imagine the Egyptian army was in Holon, and not at the other end of Sinai, half of it effectively cut off from its supply bases and communications.

MR. MENACHEM BEGIN told Mr. Aharon Yadin, Secretary-General of the Labour Party, not to speak in the name of the army, only in the name of the party that runs the government. Fair enough. We survive today because the army was prevented from becoming a party-sponsored organization by the remarkable presence of David Ben-Gurion, who was willing to break even the hallowed Palmach in order to have a national army. For that alone he would enter into history. After noting that Dr. Kissinger said that the U.S. had three times asked what the situation was in the week preceding the war, Begin says: "Let's leave American intelligence. Their business is to see to American security. Israel intelligence told the U.S. that there was no possibility of war breaking out a week before hostilities began. They know the enemy is massing forces... but they say there will be no war."

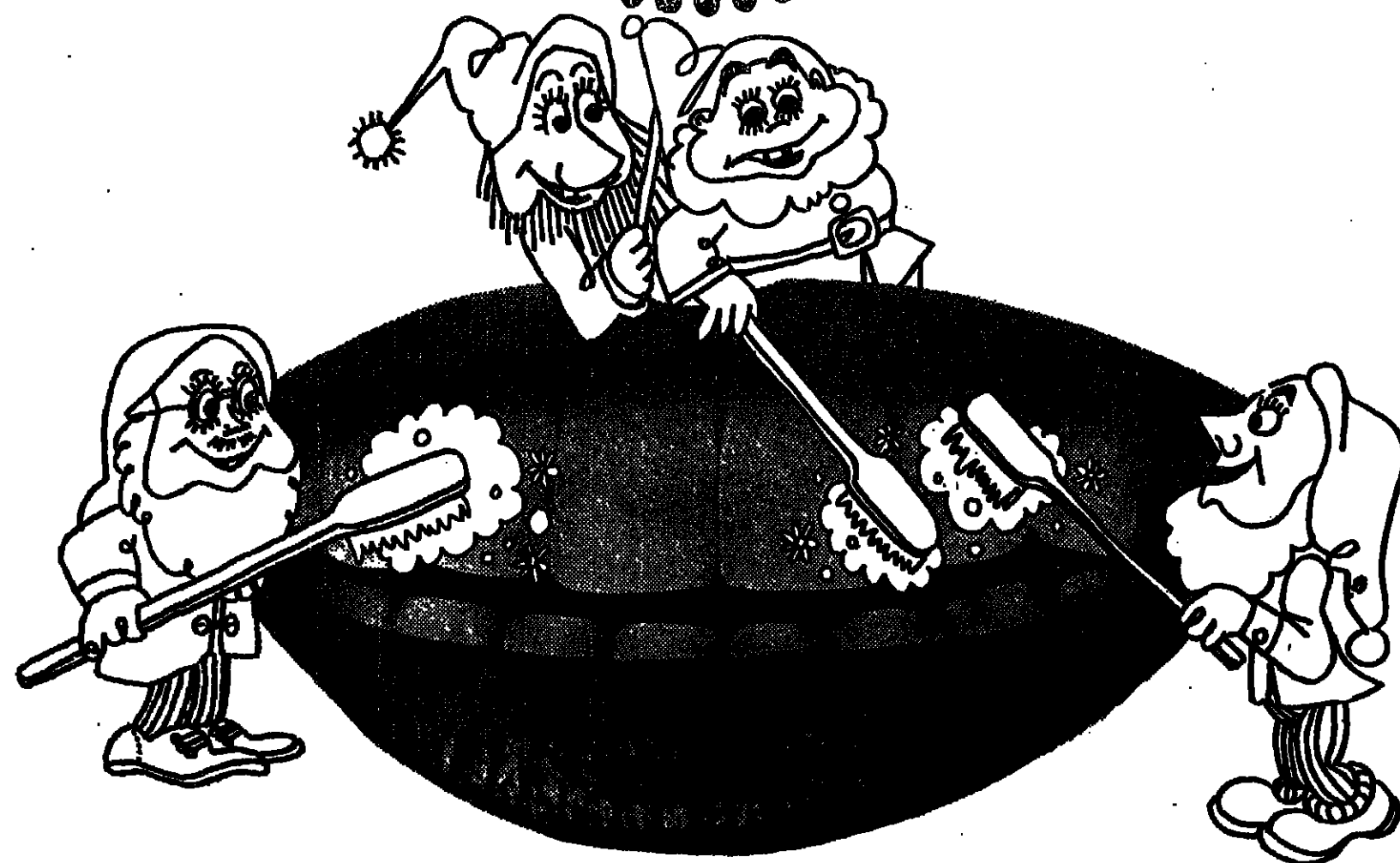
"You could say that the intelligence was wrong. I don't agree. It is the government's responsibility... What does a responsible government do when it receives such facts and views from its intelligence? It should review the review. If all statesmen blindly accepted intelligence estimates there would be disasters galore."

In fact, the army is the nation's enigma. An orthodox Russian, orientalist Communist in a party that draws most of its support from anti-Israel Arab nationalists, he leads a lonely existence. He was stabbed on the street in Tel Aviv for supporting Russia when she broke relations with Israel in 1967. This time he was punched in the nose for telling the Likud that its policies were responsible for the losses Israel had suffered in this war — obviously a provocative statement, the more so as the Likud is not in the government. How much can one love and trust the Russians after the violent coercion of Hungary and Czechoslovakia? Will Mr. Wilner write us a letter affirming that he stands for the sovereignty and Zionist character of the State of Israel? But of course he should not have been assaulted, which proves nothing except that he succeeded in getting the Likud angry.

WE CAN take comfort in the thought that at the U.N. it is the Russian who reminds the Chinese representative that if he has his hostility to Russia, then we might put up a statue to him in Tel Aviv.

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YITZHAR — BEST BY FAR

ARABS VOLUNTEER FOR EMERGENCY

One of the most striking features of the war on the home front during these past three weeks has been the firm identification of the minority communities, some 400,000 strong, with Israel's cause. A two-day tour of Arab centres of settlement in Galilee, on Mt. Carmel and in the "Little Triangle" last week, gave GIDEON WEIGERT an interesting sampling of this.

IN NAZARETH, beyond the tall green road sign indicating the Halfa-Nazareth-Afula cross-roads, a poster in Hebrew reads: "Soldiers! the women of Nazareth and Upper Nazareth welcome you to their free buffet!" On the opposite side of the road, a row of folding tables, put up in the shade of the "Nazareth Hotel," are laden with cold drinks, fruit, sandwiches and cigarettes. Miss Fuma Tawall, an employee of the local post office, relates how Arab and Jewish women in the capital of Galilee organized the first-ever operation of this kind. "Our buffet is open 12 hours a day and each woman volunteers for a 4-hour shift. There are about 12 of us Arab women here and the bulk of the food, drinks and cigarettes are donations from local merchants and Arab families. The rest is provided by the Nazareth Municipality. In addition to the buffet, we provide the soldiers who stop for a snack and a rest with a free telephone message service to their families at home."

Her shift partner is Mrs. Georgette Amuri, a Nazareth housewife, who says that between 350 and 400 soldiers stop at the buffet every day. When they realize that Arab women are serving them, they often remark, "All honour to the women of Nazareth."

Mrs. Amuri is very sad about this new war.

"As a woman and a mother I feel with every woman and mother, Arab or Jewish, who has lost her son. What we are doing here is the least one can expect us to do to help our country, Israel, through these critical days and ease the suffering of its soldiers..."

At the town hall, Nadim Batish, secretary of the emergency committee, tells me that a special delegation headed by Deputy Mayor Hana K'tell has just started visiting 200 well-to-do citizens to urge them to subscribe to the voluntary war loan.

"Within the first three hours, they collected over IL20,000," says Mr. Batish.

At the local branch of the Discount Bank, the manager, Jamal Sa'ad, reports that his 13 employees have contributed IL15,000 to the loan. Bank activities are normal, both on the deposit and the withdrawal side. Waiting for Mr. Sa'ad's attention is a local building technician, Mr. Youssef Daniel, who wants to make a contribution of IL1,500 to the loan.

"You see," he tells me, "for us Israel is our State, we don't want any other. I pity the youth from both sides. We must do everything we can to help and perhaps our contributions will bring peace sooner."

ANOTHER DONOR is Mr. B'shara Sa'id, a tyre repair man from near by Yafa village. He has come to pay a first instalment of IL600, but promises to be back soon with a second payment.

"You know," he says, "we independent craftsmen are not capitalists and have no reserves. I bought war loans in 1967; today I feel it my duty to contribute again. I enjoy full rights in Israel, so I must also fulfil my obligations."

At the volunteer registration

centre, some 50 qualified workers and craftsmen have already registered, according to Sa'id Khalil, director of the local labour exchange.

Riad Sakhalni, a concrete block-maker, is next in the line. "My boss in Natanya has been called up," he says.

"I am ready to do any job, go to work in the fields of a kibbutz, anything. If I have to, I don't need the money, I'll give my pay to the war effort."

Behind him is an electric welder, Jamil Ibbels, who used to work in the settlements on the Golan Heights. "I felt I just couldn't stay behind. Israel needs support, so just let us give her this."

Doesn't he feel a contradiction between this step and being an Arab?

"A contradiction?" he replies with surprise. "No, why? Israeli soldiers defend me as well. The Syrian rocket which hit Yafiah village and caused destruction last week didn't distinguish between Arabs and Jews, did it?"

ANILABUN on the road to Safad is a village of some 1,600 inhabitants. Shortly after the outbreak of the war, the villagers set up their own emergency committee. First task: opening a first aid post. Second task, says Suleiman Rizik, a member of the committee:

"We are urging our workers to resume their normal jobs from which they stayed away at the beginning of the war for three reasons: the closing down of many enterprises; the lack of transport; and the fear that Jewish work colleagues or passers-by in the streets would seek revenge on Israeli Arabs for what the Syrians and Egyptians did."

As a result of the committee's efforts, 80 per cent of the workers have gone back; the fear of maltreatment from Jews had proved to be unfounded, and with the aid of the Nazareth labour exchange, transport has been secured.

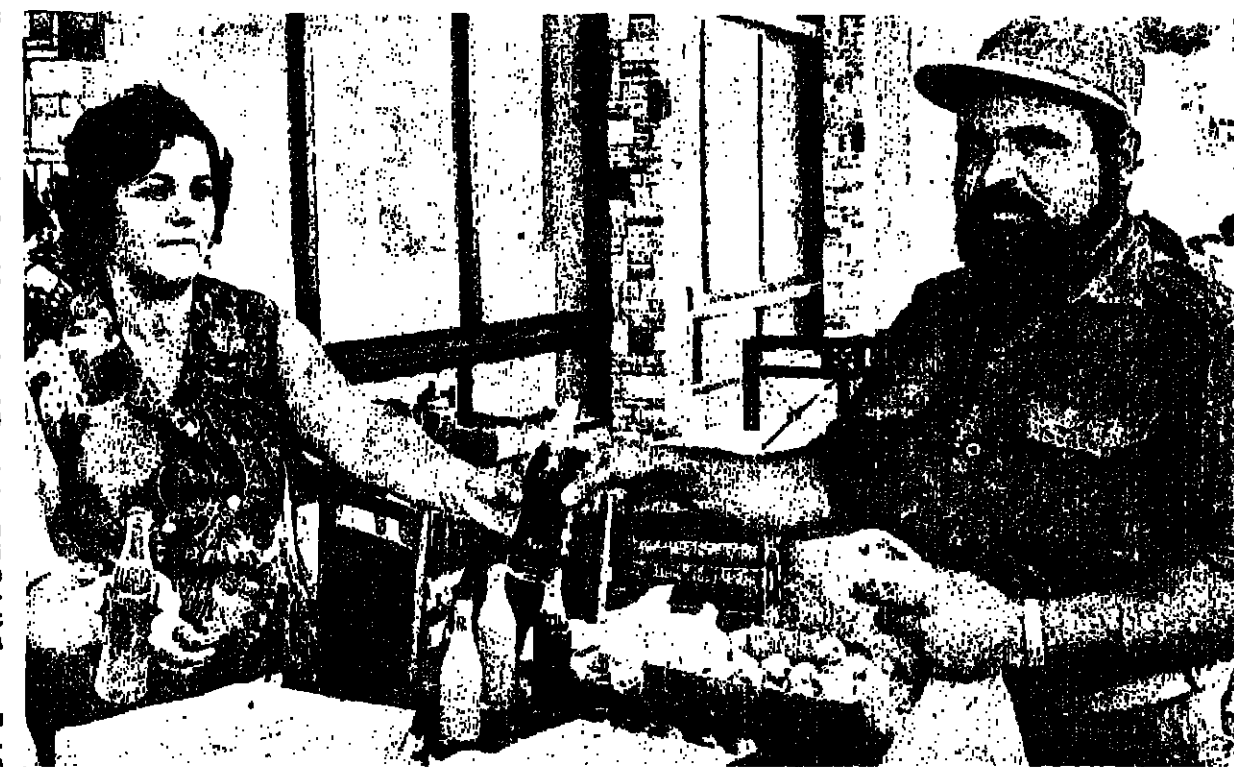
At Fadl Mahar's greengrocer's shop, I hear him telling two of his customers:

"We here lack nothing, all our needs are supplied amply. It is therefore our duty to the State to make sacrifices in order to help in the defence of our country."

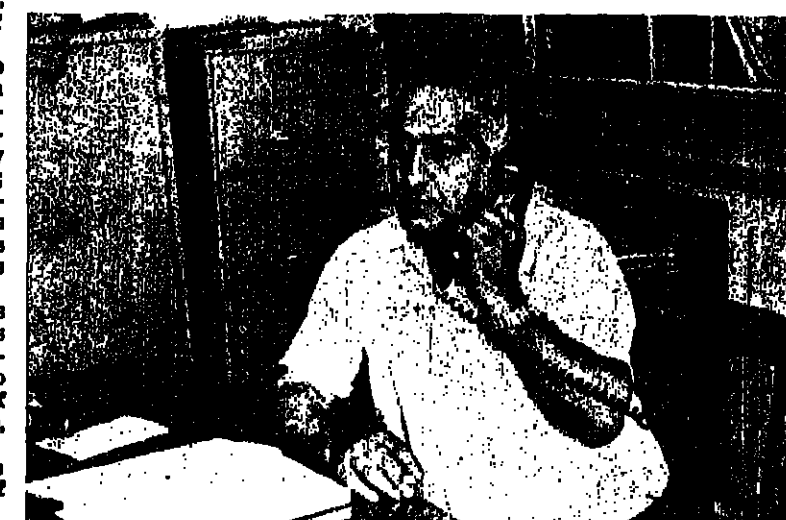
THE LARGEST of Israel's 18 Druze villages is Dailat al-Carmel. In the first 48 hours of the war, these singular people paid their blood tax once again with several of their sons who lost their lives in the front lines. Youssef Fakhr e-Din, manager of the local Bank Hapo'alm branch, tells the story of a peasant woman who came to his counter in tears. She had just seen a TV scene showing Israeli casualties. Her husband is a simple day labourer. She brought all her savings, IL400, to contribute to the war effort.

At the Gihor factory, which makes women's underwear, Miss Amunah Nasser e-Din, a member of the local workers' committee, representing the more than 70 Druze girls employed here, says:

"Last week we collected IL1,600 to buy presents for the soldiers at the front. Now we are trying to



Georgette Amuri serving at the free buffet. (Below) Sa'id Khalil, director of the volunteer centre.



(Below, left) Amunah Nasser e-Din. (Below, right) Hassan Ubaid.



collect another IL1,500 for the war loan."

MY LAST STOP is Tayiba, the biggest of the Moslem villages in the southern part of the "Little Triangle." After three days of absenteeism, concentrated efforts by the local Histadrut branch yielded results: the first of Tayiba's 3,000-strong labour force, the village women, returned to work. Lu'ifi J'barah, the Histadrut secretary, says that 300 women and girls returned to the agricultural sector and 150 to industry.

"A number of Israeli factories, such as Dubek, could only resume production thanks to our girls returning to their jobs," Lu'ifi tells me.

Hassan Kamel Ubaid, secretary of the local emergency committee, relates how that body is watching shopkeepers, looking after the enforcement of the blackout and doing everything it can to get life back to normal as quickly as possible.

"Scores of Tayiba's fleet of tenders and trucks have been mobilized for the war effort, some with, others without their owner-drivers," says Hassan.

At the labour exchange I meet Sharif e-Tibi, a self-employed electrician, who has come to register for voluntary work.

"If we don't volunteer to help, who will? Who will replace our soldiers at the front?" he asks me.

He is ready to do any job, even if he earns less than in his own field. Speaking with emotion, Sharif reminds me:

"After all, don't forget that in 1967, Tayiba itself was hit in the Arab attack against Israel. Any attack against Israel is an attack against every single Israeli Arab. Bombs and rockets don't make any distinction. Our duty is to give our State everything it requires to defend its citizens, Jews and Arabs alike."

DURING THE early part of the Six Day War, the Arabs made grandiloquent claims, while the Israelis kept their reports muted and modest. The result was that the Arabs emerged from the War with a reputation for being vainglorious boasters, while the poker-faced Israelis were considered to play their cards close to their chests, but always honestly.

As a consequence of this background, Arab statements on October 6 and 7 that they had caught the Israelis with their pants down, and had crossed the Canal with ease, blasting the Bar-Lev Line and establishing several bridgeheads, were taken with several grains of salt, while Israeli claims to the contrary were respected as if issued from Mount Sinai. Then came the press conference of Aluf Aharon Yariv, during which he admitted, among other setbacks, that a bulletin issued that morning by the Military Spokesman was incorrect. Israel's reputation for honesty dwindled.

"I think there was a great deal of confusion at the beginning," says Al McLure, head of the Israel bureau of the Associated Press, one of the wire services responsible for much of the news reaching the world. "Later on, things were fine, except that even then they wouldn't let us get as close to the battlefronts as we wanted."

"As foreign correspondents and newsmen, we felt we should be able to get at the truth for ourselves, especially as the Arabs were making great claims, and their news was coming from reliable journalists. I have been 11 years in Israel, and have great respect for the military spokesmen; I have never known them to be deliberately. Naturally, they don't always tell us everything — it's our job to find out."

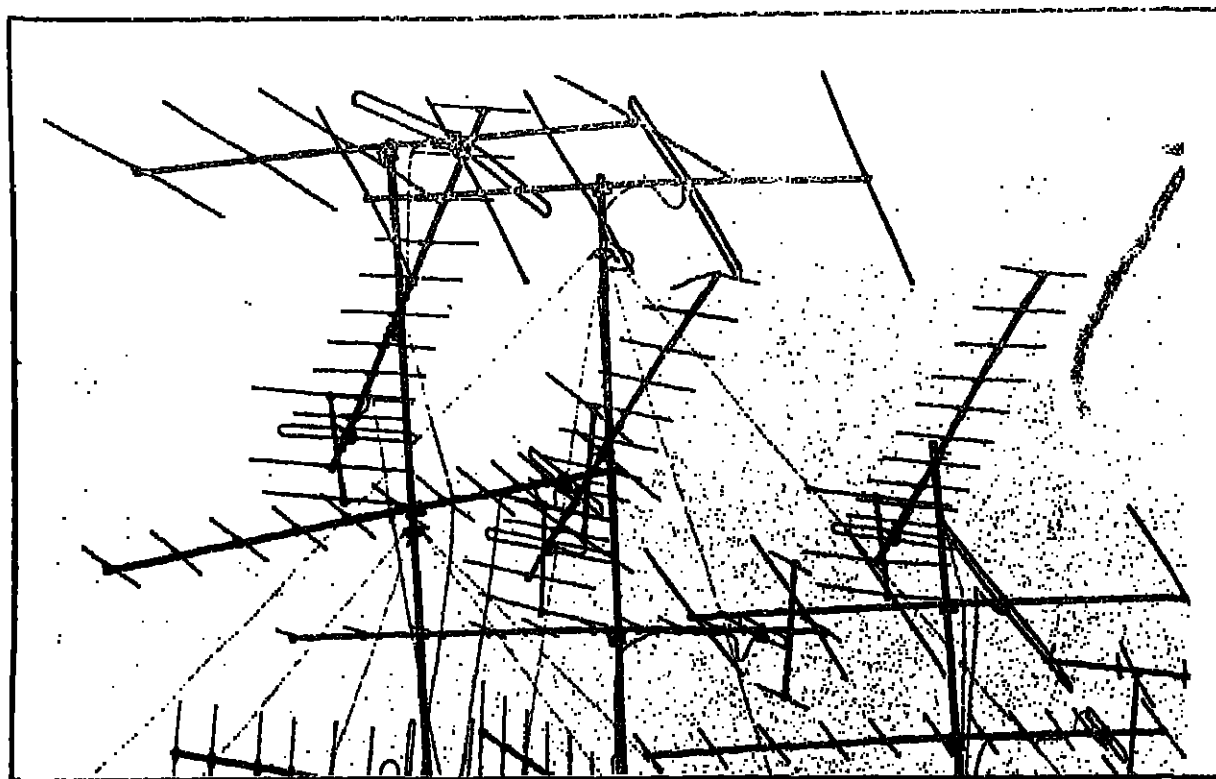
"But here we had conflicting statements by Dayan, Elazar and Yariv themselves, not just the spokesman. Naturally this kind of thing shook our belief in Israeli credibility. This distrust was in turn reflected in the media around the world."

I put to McLure one excuse proffered on behalf of the Israelis — that Golda Meir, Dayan and Elazar were trying to talk Hussein out of going into the war during those critical first three days.

"It's possible. Maybe when Elazar said that Israel had knocked out nine of the 11 bridges, he deliberately forgot to tell us that they could be re-established in four hours, in case Hussein didn't know this. It makes some sense to suggest that the fantastic optimism of Elazar and Dayan was intended for Arab consumption, so as to prevent the opening of a third front. But if this is the true explanation, it means that they were using the press as patsies, and naturally we don't like the idea. What's more, it means that we can't trust any statements after that."

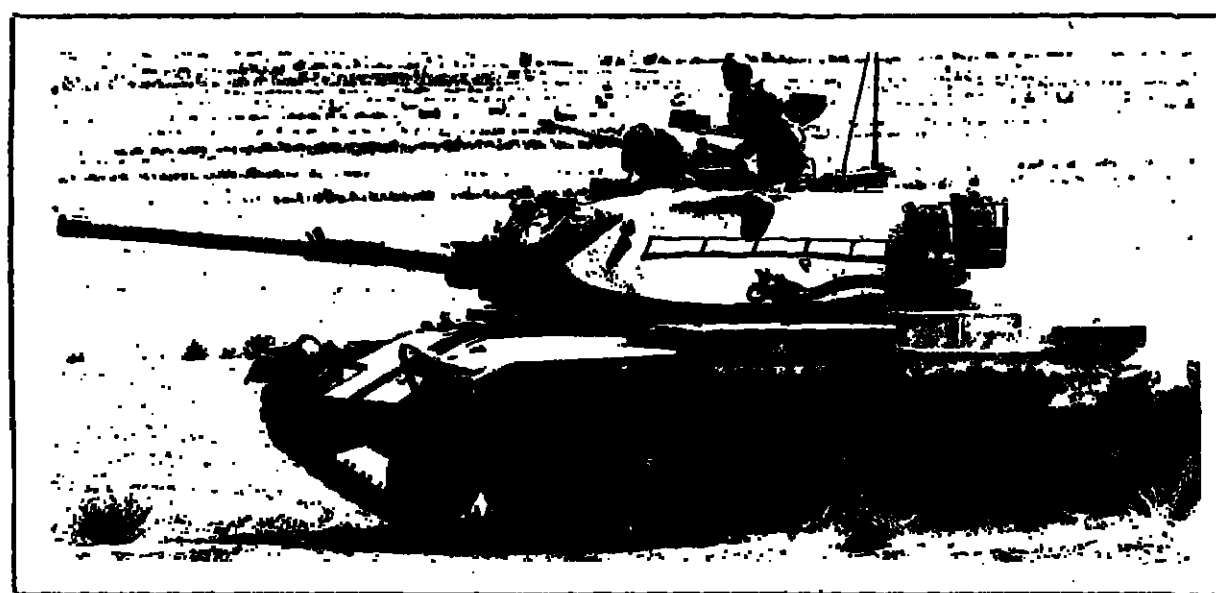
IN PRE-WAR DAYS, the resident foreign correspondents accredited to the Army worked out a system whereby a "pool" reporter would be sent to cover a story for the group. From the moment the war started, this arrangement was virtually discarded, perhaps because the military spokesmen were overwhelmed by the invasion of foreign correspondents. McLure was sent to Syria for the pool, Terry Smith of the "New York Times" and Jay Bushinsky, of "Westinghouse Broadcasting," to the south, but this was all. Nobody was given the access they needed.

"We were taken on press tours that ended ten miles behind the front; then we were given a briefing and sent back with nothing. Everybody was screaming that they might as well have stayed in Tel Aviv. Meanwhile, the Egyptians were giving journalists an easier time. Of course, I'm used to the Israeli position for secretaries, call it, the Hagana syndrome. But some



THE MEDIA AND THE MESSAGE

A world enormously eager for news of the Yom Kippur War received its reports via a press corps that quickly swelled to 800. They did not have a particularly easy time with the Israeli Military Spokesmen, for reasons that often, but not always, had to do with the War. REX DALNY discusses with some members of the foreign press corps the way in which they received the message.



people couldn't understand it, especially when Egyptian claims which we were pool-pooling proved to be absolutely correct. McLure concedes that A.P. did get two people to the Golan Heights on the first day and that they were able to provide accurate front-line information, but the Suez front was poorly covered by the entire press on the Israeli side — because of Israeli obduracy — until the day before the cease-fire. Then he got a call from his man on the southern front via an Army field telephone: "This is Hugh Mulligan, the A.P. correspondent in Egypt." Mulligan had been taken across the Canal.

The censor, according to McLure, was fairly good, according to his limited lights. A lot of people called up to work in the censor's office were young and immature. They'd interrupt outgoing telexes and phone calls with stupid objections. But, on the whole, they tried to play ball. I couldn't really object. One of the problems that near-ly overwhelmed the military spokesman was the influx of what McLure calls "rent-a-war reporters." Anybody could raise any sort of press

One of the leading television networks providing coverage during the war was America's N.B.C. Its resident staff was augmented to reach seven cameramen and five correspondents by the time the war ended. One N.B.C. cameraman, Rafi Kornfeld, was seriously wounded on the Golan Heights.

"He's much better — he's preparing his expense accounts," commented Cy Perlman, one of the team rushed to Israel. Perlman spent two and a half years here some years ago, and was no stranger to the Hagana syndrome of which McLure complained.

"The military spokesman made it very, very difficult for us to do our job properly," he says. "One of the difficulties was that we weren't allowed to travel without an escort officer, and there weren't nearly enough men available. The result was we never really got to Sinai till near the end, only to the Golan."

N.B.C. sent its stories twice daily from the Herzliya studio by satellite, at a cost for the satellite alone of \$2,500 for the first ten minutes, \$100 a minute thereafter. At this price, Perlman contends, he should have been allowed to go in search of really hot stories. As it was, for front-line stories of the Suez campaign, they were forced to use a lot of material taken from Israeli T.V. This had two great disadvantages: it was black and white, not colour, and it was not the N.B.C.'s own product.

EDITORS at the other end of the spate of good news from Arab capitals, and the restricted but completely contradictory reports from Israel, must have had a hard time trying to find out what was happening. The B.B.C., for example, simply took refuge in saying, "Philip Short, our man in Damascus, reports..." "Michael Elkins, our man in Jerusalem, on the other hand, says Israel claims to me that Michael Elkins and Asher Wallfish, both good Israelis, went to great pains to present their stories objectively, putting in 'Israel claims that its forces...' and 'Israel says that its units...' in every sentence. The British reporters in the Arab capitals, however, began by saying, 'The Syrian (or Cairo) spokesman says, 'We are marching on Israel, and we have destroyed 100 tanks, and we...'

Thus a listener got an impression of far less detachment, far greater identification.

Philip Short pulled off some smart coups all on his own. At one stage he retook Kuneitra for the Syrians, an achievement which must have astonished the Syrian forces fighting for their lives 20 kms. from a town firmly in Israeli hands. Eventually he worked out that Syrian claims that they were advancing into Israel were correct because in Damascus he had started to hear the noise of artillery. Anybody might have thought the Syrian case that Israeli forces were approaching the capital, rather than that they were retreating back to the Golan.

AN AMERICAN ZIONIST who came rushing to Israel during the war told me what it was like to be on the receiving end of the excellent and convincing news from the Arab side, as compared with the confused, contradictory and mesage reports from Israel.

"At first we thought that the Arab claims were so preposterous they had been in the Six Day War. But by the third or fourth day, it had become clear to us that the Arabs, with Russian help, were on top. Everybody started to sell everything they could — one girl sold her engagement ring — so as to give and give for Israel."

Since the funds are so important for our survival, perhaps it was a good idea to handle the news the way we did.



An end to the fighting?

THIS WEEK seemed to mark the metamorphosis of the End of the Beginning into the Beginning of the End. But even as this is being written this afternoon's oral history is still un-broadcast. What the high point will be when this is read — or, for that matter, an hour or so after — is as unpredictable as the entire war has been.

One high point was, of course, 6:52 p.m. Monday evening. We could suspect it might not be memorable for its race-track excitement, but how could we know? I decided to document the air waves, in case the timing turned out to be decisive. Here is the build-up to the non-climax:

At 6:30, on the First Programme, a duet from "The Magic Flute." Working westward — since on my dial the First Programme is to the right, or east, of Suez — the Second Programme had an Oriental song, whose key word at that moment was *habibi*.

Passing through the thicket of Arabic, Swedish, Slavic, and possibly Urdu, one comes to Cairo Radio's English sub-category of the Hebrew Programme. Here, both the news and commentary were in a never-never land between war and cease-fire. A historical survey took us back to Jarring and petitions of Israeli doves of two and three years ago. There were quotations from "Newsweek" magazine of, I believe, October 15, critical of the Israeli position; and a reference to a French commentator's suspicion of Israel's "claim" to being within 40 km. of Damascus.

It was all very out of date; and the clock ticked on. At 6:52 Cairo was playing "Be-same-mucho." I moved back east of Suez to the First Programme, and the news in French. A report of the cease-fire agreement, but no instant communique on what was happening. The broadcast came to an end, and to fill in till 7 o'clock, our local French announcer came up with Gallic levity, to play Naomi Shemer's sparklingly optimistic "Tomorrow... and if not tomorrow, then the day after."

At 7:00 the news in Hebrew on all three channels had no report from the front as to whether shooting had stopped. At 7:11, word from Michael Karpin on the Canal that firing was still going on: the first first-hand report, and 19 minutes after the deadline.

At 7:13, a slight technical upset interfered with Haim Herzog's analysis, and the beginning was repeated. (After hearing General Herzog's radio broadcast every evening, I too, with the rest of the nation, switch to his TV appearance on Mahat, where he appears in harness with Professor

RADIO/Helga Dudman

What we'd been told

Shamir. The latter is, I gather, considered too photogenic for radio, and Haim Herzog on the radio is sort of a rehearsal for TV.)

At precisely 7:25, 32 minutes after the specified time, Michael Karpin reported quiet on the Sinai front. That was Monday night. History and radio moved on, having provided a bit more raw material for speculation — but it has rarely been rawer.

EARLIER IN THE week, the bulk of the broadcasts had been of two sorts: messages to and from soldiers, and the excellent reports from the front line.

The messages turned radio into a sort of giant party-line, with everybody listening in on births, a moshav wife asking Yitzhak for advice on how to feed the live stock, and parents beseeching sons to "Write, write, write!" One of the notices to soldiers, by the way, was a good example of how the unwary might get a misconception about this war. "There is now free shuttle transportation along the coastal road," the announcer said, "from Ashkelon up to the Country Club."

AS THE WAR went into its third week, and before the cease-fire agreement shifted expectations, some of the best front-line reports were strong on reflection and analysis.

Shlomo Aronson, on duty with the Air Force, besides bringing us a fine package of sound effects from the base, dwelt on the nature of fear and pride — his own — when he accompanies a flight on a mission. Yirmishu Yoel compared the mood of the second week with that of the first — and of the Six Day War, using bits of previous interviews, as having already gained the status of history: which they have.

Micha Shagrir's reports, too, have permanence as well as immediacy; and I am thankful to Yaron London for his description of a tank battle on the west bank of the Canal, which cleared for me some questions that television had raised — for on the screen, we see a tank or two in the distance, but absolutely nothing like the serrated ranks of monstrous armour with which we wrongly associate current tank warfare.

The reporter has a choice of two possibilities," he said. "Either to stay at the command post and follow developments via wire, or less communication; or else to

TELEVISION/Philip Gillon

Screening the war

DESPITE the great war reporting by the television crews, somebody whose opinion I respect pointed out that the films we have seen have all been of a bersalting Moscow-line Comedian, romanticized sort of war, mummified Meir Winer. Since the rather like "Beau Geste," "Lives cameras were in situ, this end of a Bangal Lancer," and films better covered — we might have had a close-up of his nose, hat, Quiet on the Western Front" videotaped by a stern right-wing fist. It is certainly true that we have not seen the Yom Kippur War depicted in the style of a return to the piping times "M.A.S.H." "Catch-22" and the American TV coverage of the ferocious Vietnam War.

This selection of material to emphasize those aspects of the war least calculated to inspire horror and revulsion was probably due in part to censorship and self-censorship — Israel has never shown the faces of wounded men on battlefields out of respect for the feelings of relatives and considerations of morale — and in part to the nature of the war. It was fought essentially, at any rate until the final few days, by planes, tanks and artillery in desert or thinly populated areas. Taking pictures of this type of fighting, fortunately, does not involve showing massive attacks on civilian targets, or the brutal killing and destruction that occur in house-to-house combat.

Since one tank on the move is much like another, and the plane we see zooming across the sky tonight looks exactly like the one we saw last night, most of the best films were those of conversations with soldiers. There were some astonishing shots of battle — the ascent of Mount Hermon by infantry, the bringing down of a Mig by ground troops, a dogfight, some sea pictures — but films we will never remember were of the faces of Israeli soldiers, in moments of inaction.

Does this mean that Israelis cherish an old-fashioned reverence for the drama, excitement and colour of war, as compared to the contemporary pacifism of Western intellectuals? Nothing, I think, could be further from the truth. Israelis abhor war with a passion greater than that of the most ardent anti-Vietnam youth. It was noteworthy that the questions asked of generals were always, "When is it going to end?" and "When do we go home?" not "When do we take Cairo?" or "Why haven't we got to Damascus?"

In fact, I suspect that one of the reasons the Israel Defence Forces function so well in action is that the men are so furious about the interruption of their normal pursuits, and so determined to get back to fun and games, that they don't wage war according to the sedate rules laid down at Sandhurst. After all, 18 days, although they seemed endless, would not constitute a very long war by the standards of any other army.

IT IS NOT OFTEN that I want to hear what parliamentarians, belonging to parties other than that which I happen to support, have to say — normally I believe in keeping my mind and ears absolutely closed against contamination by outside influences. But it did seem to me that the Opposition parties were unfairly kept off the air on Tuesday night. We really wanted to hear what Rinaldi, Begin, Tamir, Avneri, Winer and the rest had to say about the cease-fire. Had the hawks had their talons clipped, had the doves developed ferocious beaks, did the Communists resent the villainy practised by the Soviets?

After the Premier's statement, we were given only a few excerpts, which seemed to confirm

**CAVE DWELLERS AND CITRUS
GROWERS: A Jewish Community
in Libya and Israel by Harvey E.
Goldberg. Cambridge University
Press. 208 pp. \$4.**

**THE ROLE OF GROUP ACTION
IN THE INDUSTRIALIZATION
OF RURAL AREAS. Edited by
Joseph Klatzmann, Benjamin Y.
Ilan and Yair Levi. N.Y., Praeger.
621 pp. \$25.**

Michael Kahan

Three of Vitale's seven volumes are devoted to the kibbutz and moshav, the most manifest of the co-operative movements. Although never embracing more than a small fraction of the Jewish population of Israel (currently about 12 per cent), these rural co-operatives have always attracted attention far disproportionate to their size. Long the darlings of the Left and New Left, these socialist enterprises have even shown a strange fascination for more middle-class thinkers and, in fact, have strongly attracted the elements of the bourgeoisie and bourgeoisie.

In recent years, however, and particularly since the Six Day War, Israel's rural cooperatives have come under increasing attack from the Left, both here and abroad: elements of creeping corporatism; a role in the kibbutz movement; students of kibbutz experiments; remarks on the ethnic segregation of moshavim; and Women's Liberation advocates have found that sexual equality in rural co-operatives has remained an ideal never realized in practice. What others the Left is perhaps not clear, but the movement is not moderate, destined to crush the co-operative. Most notably, these co-operatives play a leading role in the economic expansion of this young country; and they have continued success to do so, while performing an important part in immigrant absorption and in the settlement of Israel's vast and expanding Bedouin. These were, underpinning the

THE KOBBUTZ and moshav were molded into the very fabric of the Yishuv, if, indeed, they were not the very wool and warp of the fabric; we need only reflect on the disproportionate presence of rural representatives in the higher councils of the State to see their continuing influence. Because of the strategic locations and their growth, rural settlements produce and still produce, the soldier-farmer whose dedication to and identification with state-building means the

the new State's claim to them about not be disputed... food and other staples had to be provided for the increasing population, and to replace the lost production of the former Arab sector."

Under these pressures, the responsible planners often had to improvise, without the leisure to test all ideas thoroughly. As a result, things often went awry, and expectations had to be lowered. In particular, the face of experience, in particular the new moshavim lost more than one third of their settlers in the first 10 years after 1948, and very few were able to achieve the economic goals set for them.

The results of the study, conducted between 1969 and 1975, isolated the cultural background of settlers as the prime factor in the differential achievements of moshavim. Simply, settlements, tended to be homogeneously constructed from immigrants with similar backgrounds and thus segregated from each other. Info, for example, Central European settlements were more successful, became obvious to this researcher through an analysis of several complex variables that the European settlements were manifestly more successful, and the Yemenite settlements relatively more successful than were those constituted from Jews from other Middle Eastern

and perhaps this is why Weintraub and Associates preferred to suggest this possibility indirectly — but surely manifestly political reasons obviously remain for future enquiry. The result, all the new rural settlements were, initially, equally unequipped for their new economic and social life but some were structurally more primed for easy adaptation than others, and the State authorities are likely to have had considerable

THIS FINDING has an important bearing on the sociological study of stratification, and is therefore an important contribution to the understanding of the linkage between the development of modernization and social differentiation. While a deeper consideration of this contribution is of course due largely to the specialist, this finding deserves immediate attention because of its implications for making in the realm of political realities.

phatically in their conclusion, and rather too mildly, by tasking planners to task for their monolithic approach to the problems of national development. In particular, the emphasis on rapid economic expansion in the rural sector overlooked the internal needs and aspirations of the peasantry, whose attitudes towards achievement and "progress" differed from the dominant Western orientation of the State:

"Our data, though, suggest that one might well be particularly wary of the risks of failure involved in the 'great leap forward' vision where the very stability of the institutions depends on the security of a modernized unit, not an established one" (emphasis in the original).

Planners, as the authors go on to point out, were prone to assume a cultural homogeneity around Western values that was supposed to be the result of the settlement programmes.

IN "CAVE DWELLERS and City Growers," Harvey M. Goldberg discusses on a single moshav (of Liberty Jews) and presents in fine detail a pattern revealed more broadly by Weintraub and Associates' larger work. Goldberg's vehicle was a close reconstruction of the former life of these moshavniks in their place

As we may expect from a traditional anthropologist, Goldberg very gingerly avoids any value judgements. Weintraub and Asch are less cautious in this regard, and explicitly offer the conclusion implied by Goldberg's findings: the confusion of goals in a new moeshav, particularly among those constituted of Oriental immigrants, led to a structure in which the development of democratic values was sacrificed on the altar of economic success.

No one is to blame for this, the result has to be telling consequences for our future.

This is not, of course, a unilateral suggestion, but one that is perhaps not made often enough. It is encouraging, therefore, to see works such as these two which are part of a growing literature on the anthropology of Israel, and which may serve to divert the reader's terms of thought and perception.

THE THIRD BOOK under review focuses on a different aspect of collective life, that of rural industrialization. "The Role of Group Action in the Industrialization of the Rural Areas" is a report of the

The section on the industrialization of Israel's kibbutz sector occupies a large part of the volume. Indeed, the motivation for having the conference here came from the participants' realization that the kibbutz sector's experience was the most advanced as regards their interests. The tone of the volume and its price limit its appeal to the specialist. But there are aspects of the discussion on the kibbutz that should

Of course, the moshav and kibbutz problems emerged at very different phases of their development, but we do see here a similar question that posed in the moshav was to the relations between political and economic classes. The overwhelming majority of kibbutzim and kibbutzniks — have European or English-speaking backgrounds — we will not find the answer to lie in differences in cultural responses. We can also accept that most kibbutzim have been able to approximate the kind of internal political

structure that Viteles posited as the goal of the Jewish commune. The problem in the kibbutz seems rather to be whether or not these political arrangements can survive the economic success of these cooperatives in the economic sphere.

AS THE ISRAELI participants in the symposium point out, somewhere between 70 and 85 per cent of kibbutz members have secondary or higher education, and many of these have received specialized training. This, together with the kibbutz penchant for pioneering in mechanization and experimentation, has led to a situation in which an increasing number of highly trained members have fewer and fewer tasks to perform in the traditional sectors of the kibbutz economy. Hence kibbutz industrialization, as a vehicle for the expansion of the Israeli economy, is a necessity if kibbutz members are to be realistically and creatively employed.

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Israel case is something of a departure from the majority of other participants in the symposium. In the developing countries are concerned with rural industrialization as a means of social and economic modernization. Unburdened by strong traditions of democracy and communalism in their rural sectors, those in developing countries are not as sensitive as the kibbutzniks to the possibility that industrial specialization may engender authoritarianism in their wake. From the time of Marx and Weber, sociologists have been aware of the complicity: to the involved kibbutzniks these theoretical possibilities are a matter of vital practical concern. It is to their credit that the Israeli participants in the 1989 symposium were so candid about their worries.

There are two obvious and immediate consequences of kibbutz industrialization. One of these concerns the advent, and increase in the amount, of hired labour. Clearly, the use of hired labour violates the basic kibbutz attitude towards self-labour — among the more committed members, hired labour is condemned as enabling the kibbutz to live parasitically from the surplus value of others' work. The question here is whether the kibbutz can provide its own managers and its own unskilled industrial labourers a life that would the social stratification

"Women's work in the kibbutz is to be considered in the context of a very wide variety of educational services in specialized branches for the age group 0-18. These branches occupy a large number of women members of kibbutzim. But a category of women is now emerging who are free for work in industry. For, when the number of young children decreases, women are free

real communal principles is a less than optimistic one. We are left, we sense, with not one mode of operation, but several, and these are defined by the complex of problems, grounds, failures, and successes which mark the individuality of communities.

In a sense, everyone is right to some degree, and everyone is wrong to some degree. The supporters of the rural collective movements are right to emphasise their economic and integrative achievements. The critics of these movements, for their part, have unerringly focused on the corrupt social and political problems that remain in spite of, or perhaps because — of the success. The major reason for optimism comes from the existence of hope, such as these, which bring forth the dialogue necessary for continuing awareness, and development.

Michael Kahan is Lecturer in Political Science at Tel Aviv University.

Oz is obsessed in all his work with the corruption of the flesh, and in this novel he has brought it into the open. His central theme is the fight between flesh and spirit, sin and grace, the hopeless endeavour to transcend matter. For Oz, matter is more or less tantamount to evil, violence, sensualism or just squalor, and he is fond of presenting it in the absolute. One of its manifestations here is

The magic of folklore

its stories from the southern regions of Siberia and Central Asia, the region southeast of the Ural mountains. The tales vary and vary greatly from river, lakes, steppe, desert. These 19 tales, which have never appeared in English before, are taken from people of mixed origin. Their lands have been swept by migrations and invasions from so many influences. The subjects are similar to those of their neighbors: China, India. The tales lived chiefly by breeding and shock but they have also borrowed titles like Samarkand, Bokhara.

The folk tales in this collection (it is difficult to call it a collection strictly) are heresies of magic and stories of animals, later usually stories of a close relationship between man and man where they have a common language. All of the tales taken from daily life, with a

Miriam Arad

the hungry red line
shows the way to spirit.
His name is Pomerantz (Pom)
"orange," I kept wondering w

Steffa and Pomerantz occur in the first half of the book, whereas in the second we meet a whole cast of new characters, some of them quite redundant, such as Audrey, a very biddable, peace-and-goodwill Hippie; Eric, the earnest kibbutz secretary; Yotam his backward son, a Russian

ody. And in his crumbling red b
he thrust scraps of sackling aga
hy) frostbite."

FOR OF COURSE there are some lovely passages, too. Several descriptions of Pomerantz disturbed by his own awkward, stumbling, smelly, ageing body are marvellously poignant. So are the pages devoted to Pomerantz's arrival in Israel and his setting up as a watchmaker in Tiberias — the tentativeness of every single unaccustomed step:

As also has a sense of the comic and absurd: some of his gravest espionage doings are almost slapstick, and the way he has of dropping somebody out of the novel with a recurring "they say he (she, they) was last heard of in Argentina, where he got rich marketing tinned meat" is delicious. Perhaps if he once really let himself go, with all his fears and hatred and death-wishes and all his humour,

For bridge addicts

a very wide variety of educational services in specialized branches of the age group 0-18. These branches occupy a large number of women members of kibbutzim. But the category of women is now expanding who are free for work in industry. For, when the number of young children decreases, women are free to choose other work, and, naturally, when many of these women are middle-aged, the work in agriculture is limited and industry seems to be more suitable."

Given the revealing articulation of internal kibbutz problems presented in this volume, an effort should be made to afford its wide circulation to the Israeli audience. Perhaps some enterprising agency will attempt this.

TAKEN TOGETHER, these two volumes leave the distinct impression that Viteles' summary of

real communal principles is a less than optimistic one. We are left, we sense, with not one mode of operation, but several, and these are defined by the complex of problems, grounds, failures, and successes which mark the individuality of communities.

In a sense, everyone is right to some degree, and everyone is wrong to some degree. The supporters of the rural collective movements are right to emphasise their economic and integrative achievements. The critics of these movements, for their part, have unerringly focused on the corrupt social and political problems that remain in spite of, or perhaps because — of the success. The major reason for optimism comes from the existence of hope, such as these, which bring forth the dialogue necessary for continuing awareness, and development.

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The folk tales in this collection (it is difficult to call it a collection strictly) are heresies of magic and stories of animals, later usually stories of a close relationship between man and man where they have a common language. All of the tales taken from daily life, with a

delight in wit and wisdom. The influences are vaguely familiar; witness one of the shorter tales:

A POLECAT MENT a jacked walking down the road and crying bitterly.

"Why are you crying?" asked the polecat.

"I was told that I will be appointed king of the barnyard."

"Congratulations! You will never go hungry again. What could be better?"

"That is just why I am crying. I am afraid it's too good to be true."

Mirra Ginsburg has skillfully beautifully saved for us primitive folk tales before they and peoples who created them disappear under the pressures which already transformed much of them and its peoples.

Jannersten of Sweden, and Victor Mollo of England.

WOHLIN collected these deals, which are every situation, with unexpected twists for which the bridge player should be prepared and should fathom. Jannersten developed the method of presentation the problem — the misplay which even the best of players might easily make, and the explanation of the correct play in which all available inferences are used. Mollo collaborated with Jannersten in editing the book.

This collection is truly unique. It reveals basic techniques of analysis and play which characterize expert performance. It clearly demonstrates logic in bridge thinking. The player or who is not an expert can help solve for himself an expert. I highly recommend the book for both teaching and self-learning.

The Poster

TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

MUSIC

Jerusalem

ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA - Subscription Concert No. 3, Series 1 - Georg Solti conducting, Tzvi Glikson, piano - program details as for Series 1 concert, No. 2 - Saturday, Series 2, Sunday, Series 3, Tuesday, Series 4, Wednesday, Series 5, Thursday, All at 7:00 p.m.

JERUSALEM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA of the Israel Broadcasting Authority - Series 1 concert, No. 2 - Saturday, Series 2, Sunday, Series 3, Tuesday, Series 4, Wednesday, Series 5, Thursday, All at 7:00 p.m.

THEATRE

AS YOU LIKE IT (Cameri) - Shakespeare's comedy in a novel production by British Peter James. (Not yet reviewed.) JERUSALEM (Municipal Theatre) Sat., Sun., 8:30. TEL AVIV (Cameri) Mon., Tues., Wed.

BURNIAN AND LUNA (Habimah) A play shattering with its cruel realism about "human garbage" in apartheid-ridden South Africa, excellently acted by a cast of three. TEL AVIV (Habimah) Fri.

CAT ON A HOT TIN ROOF (Habimah) by Tennessee Williams. Tennessee Williams' vintage play about homosexuality, drunkenness, greed, set in the south with the usual southern cast of characters, in an interpretation which does as justice to whatever contents the play still has, what with all that wasted movement on the too large stage. TEL AVIV (Habimah) Wed.

CATCH THAT THIEF (Young Theatre) - An inner formula comedy full of old gags. The subject being politics, everybody there is in a state of corruption. GIVATATIM (Shavit) Fri. 8:00. TEL AVIV (Belt Hachayal) Sat. 8:30. 8:30. PETAH TIKVA (Shavit) Mon. 8:30. TEL AVIV (Habimah) Tues. 8:30. Kfar Atza (Shavit) Wed. 8:30.

DON'T CALL ME BLACK (Young Theatre) - Dan Almagor conceived a revue with explicit in a show where the plot of black people in America. Most of the text consists of unacknowledged borrowings. Some good singing. EDELSBERG (Gron) Fri. 8:00. KIRYAT Haim (Belt

CINEMA



Walter Matthau and Carol Burnett in "The Bed-Headed Woman".

* **ALFREDO, ALFREDO, STILL DIVORCED DO US PART** - On-the-spot comedy in an odd concoction with some clever twists. * **OBASER** - Stylish musical comedy based on Berlin of the thirties. * **THE CANTERBURY TALES** - Pasolini's visually stunning version of Chaucer's classic. * **CEASE AND DESIST** - A quite pleasant comedy about a love triangle. * **FRIGHT** - Psychological thriller that's high on suspense but low on interest. * **COFFY** - A black female avenger wreaks havoc among the racist and corrupt politicians. * **CHIEF AND WHISPER** - Bergman's powerful study of the pain of dying - and living. * **THE DAY OF THE JACKAL** - A gripping exercise in suspense based on the Frederick Forsyth best-seller. * **DELIVERANCE** - Savage story of survival and confrontation between a "civilized" man.

ness" programme - Haydn: Symphony No. 85; Schubert: Wanderer-Fantasy; Joseph and Jonathan Strauss: Waltzes and Alru - at the Jerusalem Theatre: Tuesday.

Tel Aviv

ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA - Subscription Concert No. 3, Series 1 - Georg Solti conducting, Tzvi Glikson, piano - program details as for Series 1 concert, No. 2 - Saturday, Series 2, Sunday, Series 3, Tuesday, Series 4, Wednesday, Series 5, Thursday, All at 7:00 p.m.

JERUSALEM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA of the Israel Broadcasting Authority - Series 1 concert, No. 2 - Saturday, Series 2, Sunday, Series 3, Tuesday, Series 4, Wednesday, Series 5, Thursday, All at 7:00 p.m.

Opera

The Israel National Opera presents: Verdi: "Otello" (Saturday) - Tuesday; "La Traviata" (Monday) - Wednesday.

Nagler) Sat. 9:00. TEL AVIV (Belt Hachayal) Wed. 8:30.

THE ETERNAL HUSBAND (Habimah) TEL AVIV (Habimah) Sat., Sun., Mon. 8:30. JERUSALEM (Municipal Theatre) Sat., Sun., 8:30. TEL AVIV (Cameri) Mon., Tues., Wed.

THE JERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR (Habimah) - Shakespeare's gay romp about the late drinking, glib, witty, and charming Sir John Falstaff, in a production by Avraham Asseo, makes for a pleasant evening at the hottest time of the year. TEL AVIV (Habimah) Sat., Sun., Mon., Wed.

THE SCARF (Cameri) - Miss Aloni's new play under his own direction is as colorful and daring as enigmatic as his previous offerings. The here is a spy on an unidentified mission which takes him to various cities and a never-ending world of characters, shady operators, whores, bogus monks, assassins. Whatever it is not, The Scarf is a grand spectacle. TEL AVIV (Cameri) Sat., Sun.

YACOB AND LEONID (Cameri and Zava) - A new play by Hana Levi, author of "Hana", by far the best original play in a long time, beautifully directed by the author. JERUSALEM (Khan) Sat. 8:30. TEL AVIV (Zava) Wed. 8:00.

* **FEAR IS THE KEY** - Hard-hitting but obtuse action story with plenty of chase. * **FRATE TON CAT** - The animated movie comes of age with this savage satire of modern life. * **THE GLOW** - No holds are barred in Federico's romantic thriller. * **THE GLASS HOUSE** - Corruption and cruelty inside prison walls. * **GONE WITH THE WIND** - The epic movie of the American Civil War is too much of pot-pourri despite lack of colour, movement and pleasant music. * **KARABLAN** - Israel's first big musical is too much of pot-pourri despite lack of colour, movement and pleasant music. * **LADY HUNTS THE BLUES** - Diana Ross as Billie Holiday makes a melodramatic film into something special. * **LAST TANGO IN PARIS** - Superlative movie which, despite the halcyon, does not use sex as in "Last Tango in Paris". * **THE NEPTUNE FACTOR** - Poetic underwater science fiction yarn. * **A NIGHT AT THE OPERA** - One of the all-time comedy greats. * **PASSENGERS IN THE RAIN** - A run of the tautly directed rape thriller. * **PLAY IT AGAIN, SAM** - Another Woody Allen romp. * **PEPE 'N' HILLES** - Domestic tragedy-comedy with fine performances from Walter Matthau and Carol Burnett. * **THE POSSEIDON ADVENTURE** - Unimpressive sea disaster tale. * **RANSOM FOR A DEAD MAN** - Unsubtle murder mystery holds attention. * **SOAREGROW** - Sad and funny odyssey of two screwball hobos is visually magnificent. * **THE STRAIGHTEN OF BILLINGTON** - Authentic semi-documentary on the Christie murders - is weak on characterization. * **THE SUMMER KILLER** - A poorly plotted thriller. * **TAKE IT EASY PROFESSOR** - Sex comedy features a silly plot and forced humor. * **THOROM** - Pasolini drives deeply and obscenely into human emotions. * **TREY CALL ME AUNT** - Slapstick locally made effort lacks even the crude charm of "Trekkie" series which it tries to ape. * **TRAFFIC** - Jacques Rivette's comic journey with the automobile. * **TROUBLE MAN** - A pale shadow of "Shaft". * **THE VIKING WHO CAME IN FROM THE SOUTH** - Fairly amusing sex comedy. * **WALKER, WALKER** - A savage story of survival and confrontation between a "civilized" man.

EASY PUZZLE

DOWN
1 Slightly noisy
2 Name (6)
3 Club with difficulty (7)
4 Look noticeably (4)
5 Stream (6)
6 Vicious (6)
7 Suffering (5)
8 Sides (7)
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CRYPTIC PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. With which to fix up rail posters? (6)
2. It's red, royal blue! (5)
3. Of certain rivers, is this the right hand one? (5)
4. Out of the light areas, it's which black? (3)
5. Send information or aid, maybe? (6)
6. A long way to the head of the river and beyond? (7)
7. Shows preference for a new story? (6)
8. Hardly enough to sow wild? (3)
9. Come back like soldiers for duty? (6)
10. What it is to pay a levy? (7)
11. Carry back about to the end of the track? (4)
12. What you use when resting with a street? (3)

SOLUTIONS TO TODAY'S PUZZLES ON MONDAY

ACROSS
1. With which to fix up rail posters? (6)
2. It's red, royal blue! (5)
3. Of certain rivers, is this the right hand one? (5)
4. Out of the light areas, it's which black? (3)
5. Send information or aid, maybe? (6)
6. A long way to the head of the river and beyond? (7)
7. Shows preference for a new story? (6)
8. Hardly enough to sow wild? (3)
9. Come back like soldiers for duty? (6)
10. What it is to pay a levy? (7)
11. Carry back about to the end of the track? (4)
12. What you use when resting with a street? (3)

BRIDGE

By George Levin

Precision players have won outstanding victories in the United States, in England, in International competition. Norway, however, has developed a technique against the Precision 1 ♠ bid, and even Beladonna-Garozzo in the European Championships could not cope with it.

According to the convention if a precision player opens 1 ♠, and if the player immediately to his left holds a weak one or two suited

hand, he bids 1 ♠. Here is the deal that stumped the World Champions:

Garozzo WEST
♠ A Q J 7 6
♥ K J 10 9
♦ Q J 7 6
♣ K J 10 9

Beladonna EAST
♠ K 9 7 4 3
♥ K J 10 9
♦ K J 10 9
♣ K J 10 9

Garozzo WEST
♠ A Q J 7 6
♥ K J 10 9
♦ Q J 7 6
♣ K J 10 9

Beladonna EAST
♠ K 9 7 4 3
♥ K J 10 9
♦ K J 10 9
♣ K J 10 9

Garozzo WEST
♠ A Q J 7 6
♥ K J 10 9
♦ Q J 7 6
♣ K J 10 9

Beladonna EAST
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♥ K J 10 9
♦ K J 10 9
♣ K J 10 9

Garozzo WEST
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♥ K J 10 9
♦ Q J 7 6
♣ K J 10 9

Beladonna EAST
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♦ K J 10 9
♣ K J 10 9

Garozzo WEST
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♦ Q J 7 6
♣ K J 10 9

Beladonna EAST
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♥ K J 10 9
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Garozzo WEST
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Beladonna EAST
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♣ K J 10 9

Garozzo WEST
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Beladonna EAST
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Garozzo WEST
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Beladonna EAST
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Garozzo WEST
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Beladonna EAST
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Garozzo WEST
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Beladonna EAST
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Garozzo WEST
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♣ K J 10 9

Beladonna EAST
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Garozzo WEST
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Beladonna EAST
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Garozzo WEST
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♦ Q J 7 6
♣ K J 10 9

Beladonna EAST
♠ K 9 7 4 3
♥ K J 10 9
♦ K J 10 9
♣ K J 10 9

Garozzo WEST
♠ A Q J 7 6
♥ K J 10 9
♦ Q J 7 6
♣ K J 10 9

Beladonna EAST
♠ K 9 7 4 3
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DOWN

1 Slightly noisy
2 Name (6)
3 Club with difficulty (7)
4 Look noticeably (4)
5 Stream (6)
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7 Suffering (5)
8 Sides (7)
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50 Sides (7)

CRYPTIC PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. With which to fix up rail posters? (6)
2. It's red, royal blue! (5)
3. Of certain rivers, is this the right hand one? (5)
4. Out of the light areas, it's which black? (3)
5. Send information or aid, maybe? (6)
6. A long way to the head of the river and beyond? (7)
7. Shows preference for a new story? (6)
8. Hardly enough to sow wild? (3)
9. Come back like soldiers for duty? (6)
10. What it is to pay a levy? (7)
11. Carry back about to the end of the track? (4)
12. What you use when resting with a street? (3)

SOLUTIONS TO TODAY'S PUZZLES ON MONDAY

ACROSS
1. With which to fix up rail posters? (6)
2. It's red, royal blue! (5)
3. Of certain rivers, is this the right hand one? (5)
4. Out of the light areas, it's which black? (3)
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BRIDGE

By George Levin

Precision players have won outstanding victories in the United States, in England, in International competition. Norway, however, has developed a technique against the Precision 1 ♠ bid, and even Beladonna-Garozzo in the European Championships could not cope with it.

According to the convention if a precision player opens 1 ♠, and if the player immediately to his left holds a weak one or two suited

hand, he bids 1 ♠. Here is the deal that stumped the World Champions:

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